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**THE MOST FINELY BALANCED LOW-PRICED CAR EVER BUILT**

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**CHEVROLET** Your Chevrolet dealer cordially invites you to drive the new Master De Luxe Chevrolet without any obligation! He wants you to learn all about this car... how much more smoothly it rides... how much more perfectly it combines power with economy, speed with safety, gliding comfort with road stability... and how much more finely balanced it is in all ways! See him and drive the new Master De Luxe Chevrolet—today!

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Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy C.M.A.C. terms. A General Motors Value

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DEALER ADVERTISEMENT



**THE MOST FINELY BALANCED LOW-PRICED CAR EVER BUILT**

**REXRODE CHEVROLET COMPANY**

Mariinton, West Virginia

**BARI-CIDE**  
KILLS  
Such insect pests as the  
**MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE**  
**CUCUMBER BEETLE**  
**POTATO BEETLE**  
Without injury to the foliage  
of crops on which its use is recommended  
A product of  
Barium Reduction Corp., So. Charleston, W. Va.

AT YOUR DEALER

Distributed by  
**S. B. Wallace & Co**

**Notice**  
To the Creditors and Beneficiaries of the Estate of John W. Irvine: All persons having claims against the Estate of John W. Irvine, deceased whether due or not, are notified to exhibit the same, with the voucher thereof, legally verified, to the undersigned at his office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, on or before the 1st day of January, 1936 otherwise they may by law be excluded from the benefit of said estate. All beneficiaries of said estate are notified to be present on said day to protect their interests.  
Given under my hand this 1st day of July, 1935  
J. E. Buckley,  
Commissioner of Accounts of Pocahontas County.

**NOTICE**  
To the Creditors and Beneficiaries of the Estate of Adella D. Carlisle: All persons having claims against the estate of Adella D. Carlisle, deceased, whether due or not, are notified to exhibit the same, with the voucher thereof, legally verified, to the undersigned at his office in the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, on or before the 1st day of January, 1936 otherwise they may by law be excluded from the benefit of said estate. All beneficiaries of said estate are notified to be present on said day to protect their interests.  
Given under my hand this 1st day of July, 1935.  
J. E. Buckley,  
Commissioner of Accounts of Pocahontas County.

**Admr's Sale**  
As admr of the estate of the late D. L. Ervin, I will offer for sale the following personal property on the 27th day of July, 1935:  
1 bay mare, 1 iron grey mare, 7 years old  
1 riding mare and colt,  
4 cows and calves  
1 grade hereford yearling bull  
20 ewes and lambs, 1 stock sheep  
2 hogs, 1 McCormick reaper  
1 mowing machine, ploughs, harrows, harness.  
Some furniture, bedstead, dresser, desk and other things too numerous to mention.  
Terms of sale: All amounts of ten dollars and under, cash on day of sale; over that amount, 4 month's time with interest, note and good security.  
Ollie R. Ervin, Admr.,  
Arbore, W. Va.

**For Sale**  
One air compressor, high pressure air tank; 18 feet of air line, 20 feet of air line hose, and one chuck—all in good condition. \$35 for quick sale.  
O. E. Giam,  
Huntersville, W. Va.

**Notice Of Trustee's Sale**  
Notices is hereby given that, The Charleston National Bank, a corporation, Trustee, successor to the Union Trust Company, a corporation, by merger and operation of law, and by virtue of the provisions of that certain deed of trust bearing date September 27th, 1923, executed by Ernest Rose and Hester F. Rose, his wife, to The Union Trust Company, a corporation, Trustee, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, in Trust Deed Book 13, at page 48-b, and due to default having been made in the payment of the note secured by said deed of trust, as therein provided and the owner and holder of said note, namely, the Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank of Charleston, having requested the undersigned Trustee, in writing, to sell the real estate so conveyed, together with the buildings and improvements thereon:  
NOW, THEREFORE, the said The Charleston National Bank, a corporation, Trustee, will proceed to sell, on the  
27th day of July, 1935,  
at ten o'clock A. M., at the front door of the Court House of Pocahontas County, Marlinton, West Virginia, at public auction, to the highest bidder, upon terms of one-third cash in hand on day of sale, one-third in one year after date, and one-third in two years after date, the deferred purchase money notes to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, until paid, and shall be secured by vendor's lien retained in the deed executed by the undersigned Trustee to the purchaser, all those certain tracts or parcels of land, situate in Little Level's District, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, described as follows:  
FIRST TRACT: Containing 100 acres.  
SECOND TRACT: Containing 6 acres.  
THIRD TRACT: Containing 48 7/8 acres.  
Being the same tracts or parcels of land conveyed to Ernest S. Rose, by T. S. McNeel and Mary F. McNeel, his wife, by deed recorded in the aforesaid Clerk's office.  
There is reserved and excepted from this conveyance all the oil, gas, marble and all other minerals in and underlying said tracts of land, together with the necessary and convenient mining rights and privileges for removing same.  
This sale will be made subject to all delinquent and unpaid taxes assessed against the above described real estate.  
Dated this 24th day of June, 1935.  
THE CHARLESTON NATIONAL BANK, TRUSTEE.  
By E. A. REID,  
Vice President.

**For Sale**  
I gray percheron horse will work anywhere on farm or woods, weight 1150. None better. Also 40 head of good young ewes and 37 lambs at my place on Spruce Flat.  
Mrs. Maggie F. Moore,  
Woodrow, W. Va.

**FIELD NOTES**

Lee Galford was down from Cheat last Friday, and as usual he and I talked about the woods. He made the remark that the wood thrush, wild robin or hermit thrush was no longer plentiful around his farm near the Kerr Top. I told him all he need do was to go a few miles from his home to the White Top, and there he would find this interesting bird in numbers, or come to Marlinton, and wake up in the morning before the robins began their avil chorus at break of day. I told him about Dr. Brooks finding a couple of nests of the hermit thrush, and asked him had he ever seen one's nest. He said only once, and here is the interesting story:  
More than thirty years ago Mr Galford was clearing away a place in the spruce woods for a hunting camp. When he was down to about the last tree, a spruce twelve or fifteen feet high, he saw a hermit thrush come to its nest in that tree. He needed that little tree out of the way as it stood right in the middle of the place his lodge was to be built. He had done too much getting ready work to change to a new location, and he was never one to disturb a bird's nest. Mr Galford got around the dilemma by carefully digging out the little tree and moving it in an upright position to the side of his little clearing. He then got some wire and staved it securely to other trees. The bird came back to her nest and raised her brood.

Mr Galford said he had been reading the pieces in the paper about eagles, and he had one to relate. When he was five years old his family lived at Stony Bottom. There were two good hunting dogs and the boy and dogs were inseparable. One day they went out on the hill and found where some golden eagles had killed and were eating a turkey. The dogs made for the eagles and five of the great birds flew up into a large dead tree. He remembers the eagles looking down at him as they walked back and forth on the limbs. They showed signs of rage over losing their prey, but the dogs held them at bay. Mr Galford has always believed they'd have attacked him had the dogs not been present.

I asked Lee how he and the bears were making it, and he guessed poorly as usual. He had not been able to check up on his sheep, as they were back on the range since shearing time. He expects to lose on an average one half the increase of his flock each year from bears. Had it not been for bears, he had plenty of range for a flock of 300 head of breeding ewes that would have made him independent rich in the past twenty-five years.

Last Wednesday I saw ripe black berries at Hawks Nest in Fayette county; last Thursday I saw black berries in bloom at the White Top on Cheat Mountain.

I was up in the beech forests on Cheat the other day, and never before have I ever seen such beech bloom. Bushes but a feet high and monarchs of the forest were alike loaded. Sometimes beech bloom fills and sometimes it does not. The old sign is that when a small beech shrub comes in bloom, the burrs will fill nuts that are full of meat. I will take note and see this year.

Some one asked me the other day what beech bloom looked like. He had been in beech forests and had noticed the little burrs. I told

him he had seen the bloom—the nut fills in it. The burrs do not grow like the burrs of a chestnut.

Just a few years ago and this week of July would find our mountains white with the bloom of the chestnut. I have looked intently but I do not even find a piece of a tree showing white from this town. There are a few trees on the higher mountains, and once in a while one on the Greenbrier peninsula—flats—which show a few green limbs. The blight got chestnut trees by the million—large and small in this mountains region the past ten years or so. I am foolish enough to believe that eventually and not so many years either we will see the chestnut return to our woods. I do not look for the blight to subside in virulence as regards sprouts from the roots of trees which are dead above ground, but I do believe that from some tree or trees that have shown blight resistance tendencies to the extent of hanging on to life in a few green limbs will produce nuts that will grow into really blight-resistant trees. It seems to be the history of plagues, whether affecting people, animals or plants, that individuals here and there have qualities of resistance and are left to start a new strain.

In China and other parts of Asia, there are no less than eleven different kinds of chestnut trees which are not affected by the blight which has literally wiped out the American chestnut. While the Asiatic chestnut resists blight at home it is not yet known whether it will have the same characteristics when grown in America. For this reason, the Department of Agriculture is going a bit slowly in recommending whole sale planting just yet, but plant experts are busy giving the various kinds thorough tryouts. I have a couple of these Asiatic chestnuts in my yard. One of them has a little bloom this year. Rose bugs are working strong on the bloom. I see no sign of a burr yet.

It seems the Asiatic chestnuts are inferior to the American chestnut, both as a timber tree and nut producer. The nuts on the China trees are larger than our native chestnuts but not so sweet. The experts at Washington have not taken me into their confidence, but I am guessing they are waiting to see for sure whether our chestnut will come back under its own steam through subsidence of the plague and from some nut from a tree that has survived the devastation.

We seem to be developing a new school among the scientists in developing strains of blight resisting plants, and our own Dr. Orton, at West Virginia University is one of their prophets. I take it they are nearer to nature in their common sense methods in that they figure an individual plant here and there will stand up among his fellows before the plague. For example, wilt has been playing the wild with water melons. There is a melon in Russia which is not affected by wilt, but for eating the sour old common garden citron is preferable. The old rule was to cross this Russian citron with a sweet American melon, with the hope that in succeeding generations of crossing and re-crossing a plant would be produced with the hardiness of the Russian and the quality of the American melon. The new school takes nature into their confidence by planting a hundred thousand melon seeds in infected ground with the hope that maybe one plant will stand up. And they have not been disappointed. From this plant through succeeding plantings it is hoped to develop a strong resistant strain. The idea is to preserve the quality and develop resistance. The old left hand round about way was to save the resistance and hope to develop quality.

Last week was the first of the open season for bass fishing. Some few fine bass and pike were taken, but heavy rains put the river in bad shape for fishing—too high and too muddy. Great business was done with rock bass, chubs and suckers by night fishermen, using worms for bait. There are a world of small bass in the river, but it is going to be hard fishing to get the limit of ten bass a day of ten inches and over without injuring and killing too many eight and nine inch ones. I am proceeding to set myself to see if that the legislature does the right thing by us in putting the limit of a legal bass back to eight inches in our mountain waters. There is a reason. A given stretch of water provides a given amount of food for fishes. If this food supply has to be divided among too many fishes, the fish do not grow out and turn cannibal. The cannibals then grow big and lusty, but at heavy cost to the stock of their kind.

If there is food sufficient and to spare it is surprising how fast bass do grow, and how indifferent they are to the lures of the fisherman, when and where there are plentiful supplies of food.

You have read my favorite illustration on this line of fishing, but here it is again. If there are a dozen bass in a pool and plenty of food for fifteen, you are not liable to get a nibble on anything. If there are a dozen bass in a pool and food for only ten, with proper fishing you are liable to take your daily quota as fast as you can land them.

You know the weight of a bass is accurately ascertained by the scales of the merchant. Do you know the age of a bass is accurately ascertained by the scales of the fish? When a bass goes into winter quarters his scales become sealed down, with some sort of gluey substance, and remain stuck down until the rising temperature of spring starts the fish to feed again and the scale beaks loose. I am at loss whether to describe this winter condition as hatched or as the truly nautical term, sealed hatches.

Anyway, when the scales come loose, a ring is left on it where the overlapping scale pills away. These rings can be seen and counted under the microscope—one ring for each winter the bass has lived through. A little pony bass of eight or nine inches on a range crowded by his fellows may carry as many as four or five rings on his scales, while a regular old draft horse of a bass of sixteen inches has lived where feeding is good may show only two or three annual rings.

So it will be seen that annual scale rings and not inches is the scientific way of arriving at what is proper for the legal length of bass. I am not asking that fishermen be required to equip himself with the microscope and thus minutely inspect the scales of each fish caught to tell for sure if said fish has reached an age of accountability. What I am asking of the legislature is abandon the state unit in the matter of the legal length of fishes, and adopt the stream unit, and empower the state conservation commissioner to fix the legal limit for each stream or region separately—taking into consideration age of accountability as well as size.

Under the accepted rule, that the more fish caught out of a stream, the more quickly will grow the ones left. I am also setting myself to do what I can to allow sucker and red eye fishing in the Greenbrier during the closed season on bass. I take this stand upon due consideration of the fact that the hundreds of thousands of gargoyles taken by the pan fishermen would destroy many more times the value of stock and food than the number of bass that would accidentally be caught and thrown back—on the bank.

PIANOS. We are having returned to us two practically new pianos on account of original purchaser's inability to continue their contracts. Rather than reship to the factory, we will transfer these fine pianos to responsible parties for small unpaid balance owing, cash or terms. Quick action necessary. Address A. D. Mack, care of Lester Piano Factory, 1306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On July 12, 1935, Miss Pauline Shelton and Dr. Knox Dunlap were married at Clarendon, Texas, in the presence of about two thousand friends. Mrs. Dunlap is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Shelton, of Clarendon; she was educated in Clarendon and Clarendon college. Doctor Dunlap is the son of M. A. Dunlap of Ponca City, Oklahoma. He is a graduate of Ponca City public schools. He received his bachelors degree from Wichita University; his masters and doctor of medicine degrees from Kansas State University. He is also a graduate of United States Training School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, a West Point medical officer training school of the United States Army. He ranks as First Lieutenant and is stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

**ROAD MEETING**

A very largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of business and professional men of Nicholas county assembled at Richwood, on Friday night, June 28, to consider ways and means of securing the immediate construction of Route No. 39, otherwise designated as the Richwood-Marlington Road.

Major E. E. Deltz presided at this meeting and Dr. Hugh Dunham was elected president and A. B. Jackson secretary.

Following the full and open discussion of the immediate and lasting benefits this much needed improvement will bring to this section, in fact to the whole state, the immediate construction in its tendency to bring employment to many of the 1,200 jobless laborers of this section, the assembly, by its unanimous vote, authorized the appointment of a committee to confer with the State Road commission in behalf of this project. With this accomplished in harmony, the meeting adjourned to be reassembled at the pleasure of its chairman.

**STONY BOTTOM NEWS**

Our Sunday School Picnic was a grand success. Everyone reported a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. Pinkney Doyle and children, Edwin Lee and Mary Dare spent the week of the 4th with Marvin and John Doyle of Wheeling.

Reese Meeks of Akron, Ohio, spent his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Meeks.

Jesse Moore and Earle Lindsay of Covington, Va., spent the 4th at their homes here.

Warren McLaughlin and children, Betty Jean and George of Akron, O., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George McLaughlin on July 4th.

Mrs. Lilly Meeks is getting around again on her lame leg. We are glad she is improving.

The community was greatly shocked by the sudden death of Ralph Geller which occurred July 2nd.

Little Virginia Lee and John Watts Hevener of Dunmore spent the past week with their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hevener.

**Insure Your Car**

For the kind of Protection you need, for your Automobile. See Moody Kincaid, Representing Town and Village Automobile Insurance Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

**For Sale**

15 head of pigs, ten and twelve weeks old, \$3.50 and \$4.00 each, according to size if taken at once. Berk shire and Poland China crosses. These are nice thrifty pigs. Phone or write. Chas. Shinaberry, Clover Lick, W. Va.

**NOTICE**

This is to notify the public generally that on and after June 28, 1935, I will not be responsible for any debts of any nature whatsoever, contracted by my wife, Eva Mace, she having left my bed and board without a just cause. Given under my hand this the 26th day of June, 1935.  
Luther Mace.

*Chesterfields "go to town"*  
*They Satisfy*

—that's just the 1935 way of saying what Chesterfields have been saying for years...  
Chesterfields do about everything a cigarette ought to do. Chesterfields have TASTE—yes plenty of it. But not too strong. And Chesterfields are MILD—but they're not insipid or flat.  
"Chesterfields "go to town"

